

Blackoals with annual fruit

public people. remained until 1863, Foundation (Freies

held

by

them

H.

trust for the

German

Deutsches Hochstift), to

subscription,

called the call

when it was bought by nd placed in the hands lled the Free German

association

ANKFORT

raben posegan original secured, stored made society meetings and for interesting condition, whose of scribing Goethe's Such pause the far and poet, the them all illustrious. recalling associations render it one of as family circle is the simple chronology of these but study. furniture home nearly to consider and m the reflection bare Germany. life. on as chief Some have rooms Therefore, before dethough speaking walls, ler the dramatis persona in which grew possible interest to the sto the purposes of i few articles of with difficulty of whose genius are now used for It difficulty to its has the been a house original of read of the y been visitor most has the

The only remaining son, John Casi spared no pains widow of Frederick upon the education of George Goethe

other.

orge

that

II3

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THE GOETHE HOUSE

AT FRANKFORI

care ın ranging his spoke, le read, wrote, spoke short, Italy became m for the rest of hi diary Jo greatest out his the in. writing years with him in collections, and collections, and language with minuteness. and sang Italian very hobby with occupied very

Dr. Goethe now anticipated taking a part in the world, but found his hopes quickly frustrated.

Conserequest was refused, he was in accordance ing one of the subordinate offices and filling s of his good intentions, worthy of such a distincgiven him without his being subjected to the to his way of thinking, he had of himself, and were II. peculiar character, in order to prepare him--of undertak-"My father," writes the poet, "as soon had returned from his travels, had, it. his travels, provided. precedent. service of the cityfact, it nor pr OWn emolument, consciousness of to According to conception. his he believed himself his formed the projecthe ver although, in tion, although, in ither law accordance with when without self for the the quently, ballot. the

harpsichord, singing, studying Italian, etc.

The birth of the poet brought her her first vacation, but gradually, the children offering a fresh field for the pedagogue's labors, the wife's education came to be looked upon as completed. Goethe thus sketches the situation:

might au n the best of giving his children, regulating a and of building up, regulating a ring his well-founded house. A ring his well-founded house a children of the ring has a children of heart, mi with life and wit con These affectionate because mother an followed out his views the other hand, still almost a increased give up their feelings, the world This into consciousness very tender in the incredible of giving his children for tender , certainly and, children. the capacity enjoyment. in the family out on uninterrupted with eldest but father, meaning, but ished within looked felt present ting in father grew outwardly, not tion, and serving glances, brazen could they first float and end her for on

MISSOURI BOTANICAL

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There 25 A. primila.



SUMMER

Quantitative Analysis-Lithological, Analysis, quantitative-General processes, cosmical, physiographic, -Lectures and laboratory practice. fuels, furnaces, -Lectures and iron and steel. laboratory practice. historic, and dynamic.

Furnaces, machines, etc.

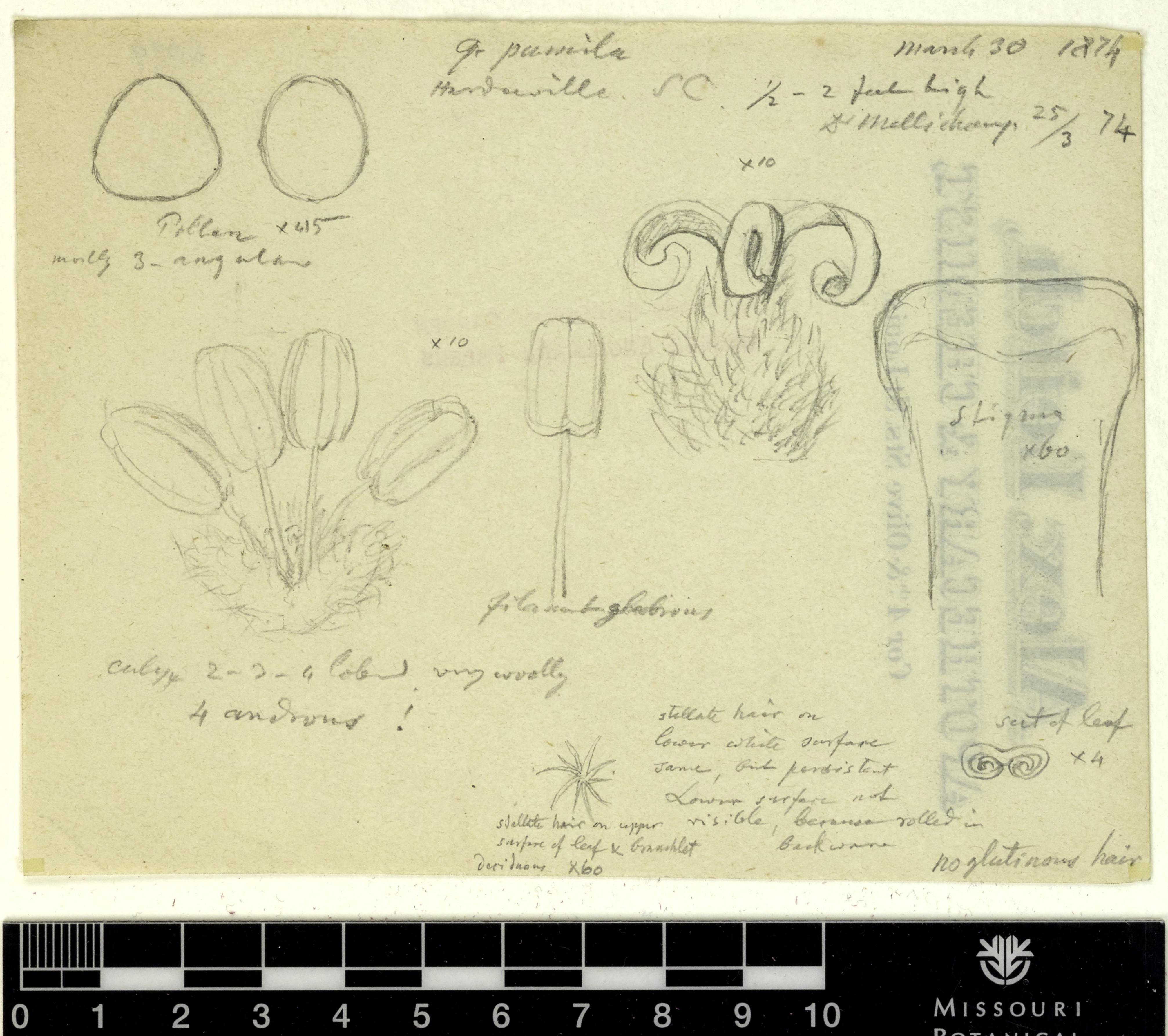
Determinative mineralogy, and

blowpipe examination of

SUMMER VACATION.

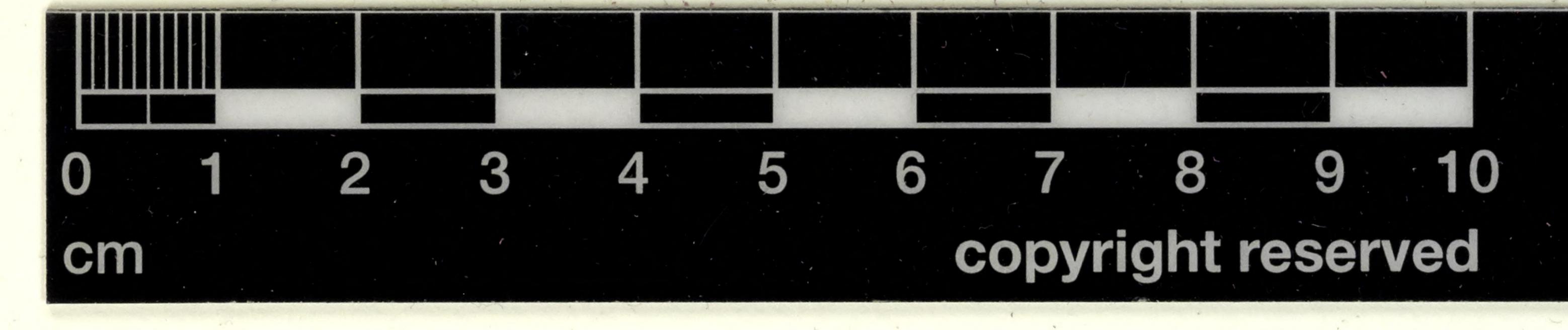
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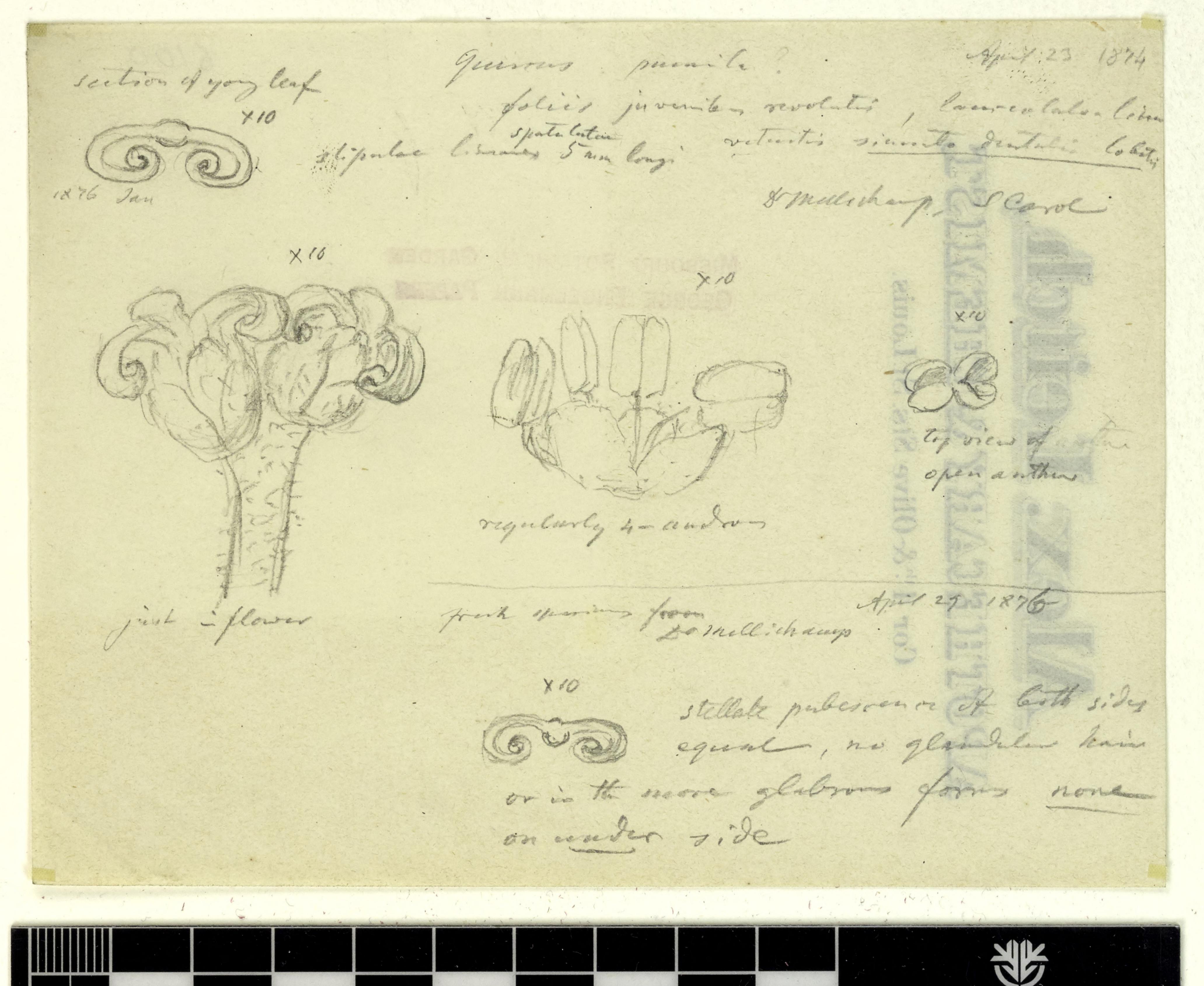


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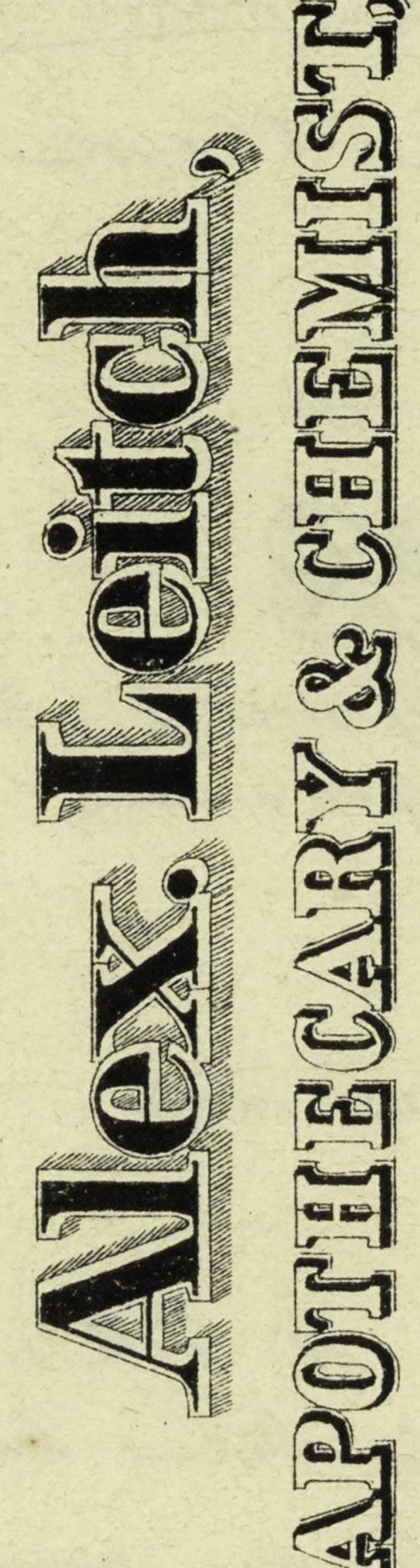
BOTANICAL GARDEN







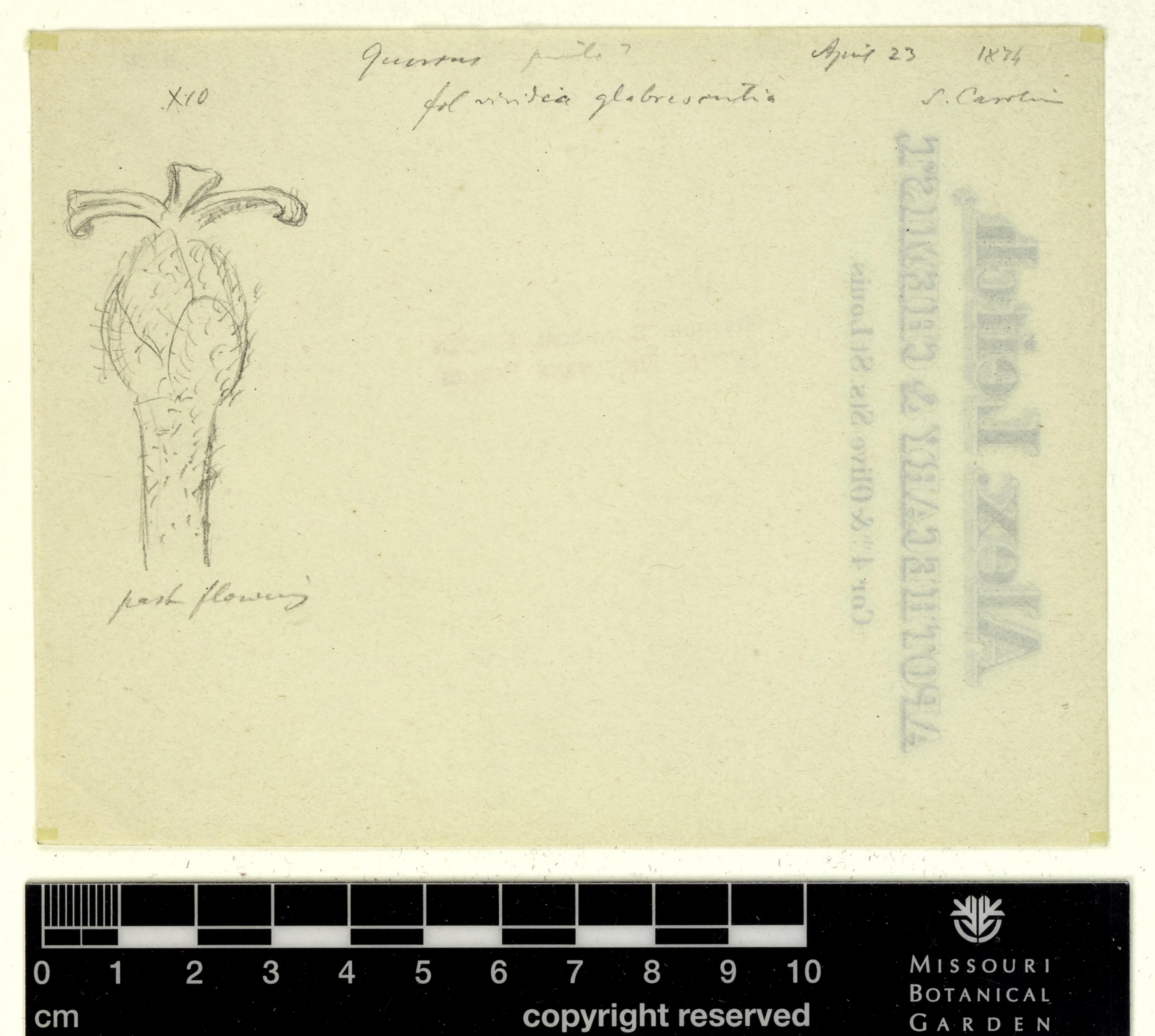
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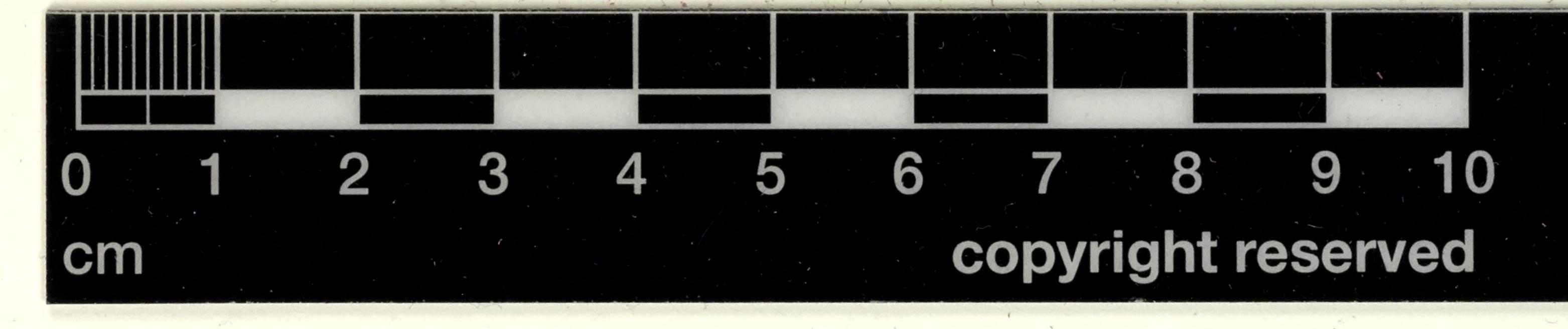


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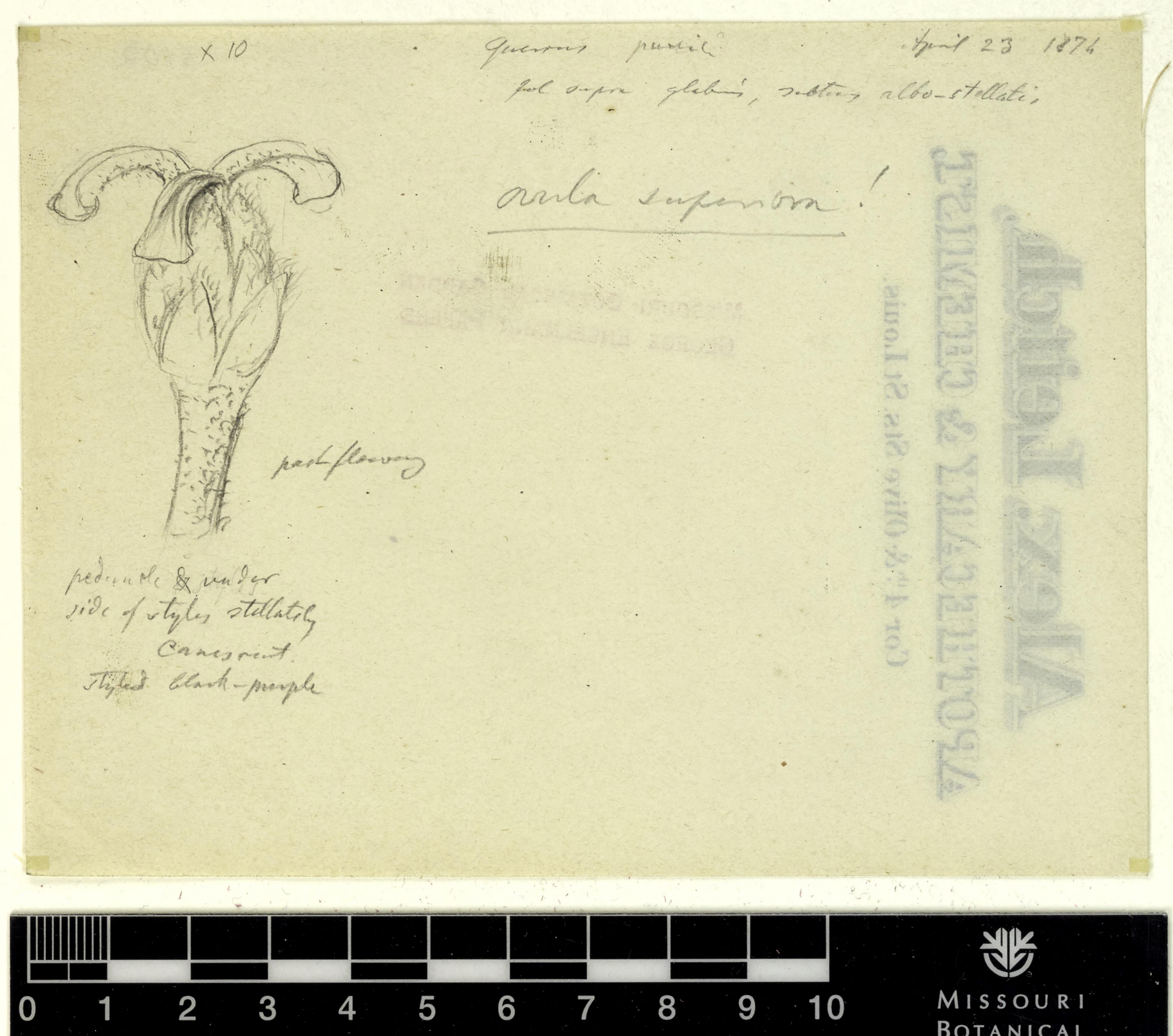








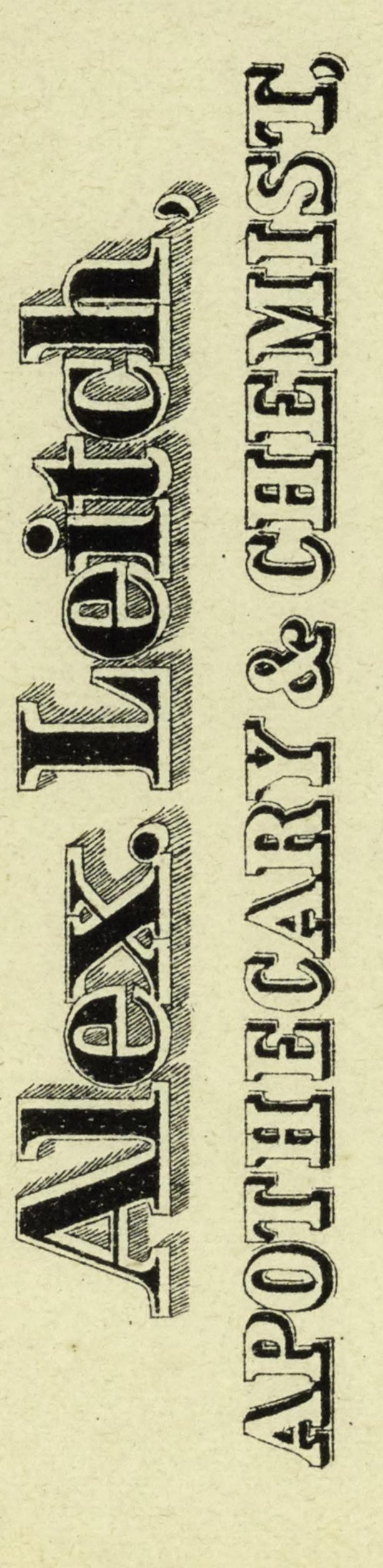


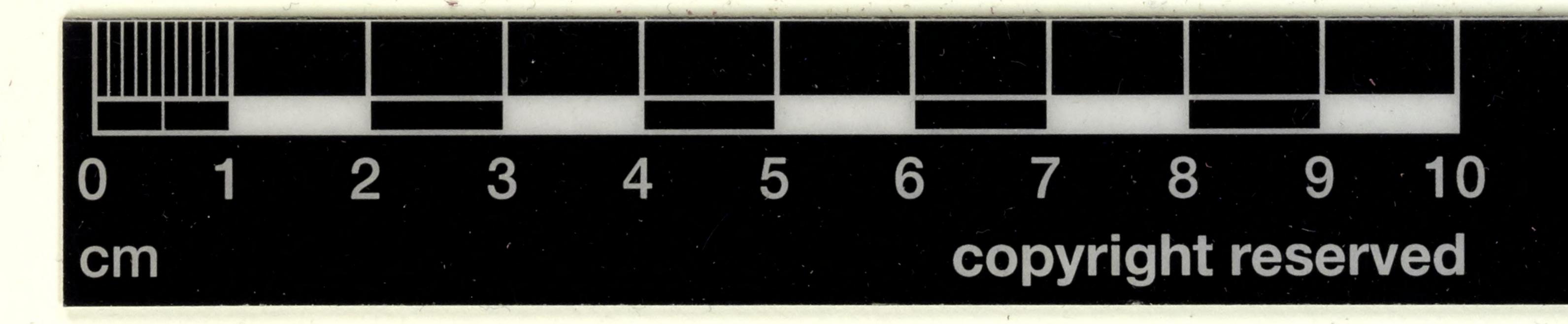


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BOTANICAL GARDEN





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quemos pumila 1788 9. pamila Well. Carol. p. 234 1789 9. phellos S. serirca Ait Hos Kew. 3.354 1801 9. phellos var pomila Mich. Guerr. T. 13 f. 1x2 1803 9. phellos y pumita Mich Hor bon am 2. 197 1805 9. Serirca Willd sp. 74. 4. 424 1810 g. pomila Wet in Mich sylv. ed. Cincinati 1842 p. 36 + . 17 1816 9. sericea will : Pursh Flor. 2.626
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Kriskwood, May 1sty Dr. Engelmonn. Dear Sir. I bake the liberty of enclosing to you three minute plants - which have boffleet my efforts to trace them to their proper species, with the hope that you will be so kind as to manne them for me. I do not like to have plants orone by my very door which

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OUR DOMESTIC SERVICE.

as domestic servants, who were born in the United States, not less than 353,275 are found in the former slave States and the District of Columbia, nineteen-twentieths of them being colored. This would leave but 351,059 from the old free States, including the Territories. But of the total number of domestic servants in these States, 53,532 are males, while 34,099 are females under 16 years of age, nearly all of whom were born here. Making deductions on these accounts, we have, in round numbers, 280,000 females, 16 years of age and upward, natives of the country, among our domestic servants, against a somewhat smaller number of all other nationalities. But can it be true that more than one-half our adult female domestic servants in the Northern States are native, are American? It is true, and it is not true. According to the strict sense of the word native, the sense in which the Census uses it, it is true; according to its popular meaning, nothing could be further from the truth. These Irish and German girls, as we are accustomed to call them, who are in our families as second girls, as nurses, and even as general servants, what proportion of them ever saw Ireland or Germany? They are, in fact, of the second generation. They are one retestifies that they are not wholly of us. So separate has been their social life, due alike to their clannishness and to our reserve; so strong have been the ties of race and blood and religion with them; so acute has been the jealousy of their spiritual teachers toward our popular institutions,—that we speak of them, and we think of them, as foreigners.

> It must be remembered that, so far back as 1850, there were resident in the United States 573,225 Germans, and 961,719 Irish, birth was at that time 2,210,839. Many of these had then been residing long in the class, scarcely less than out of the directly immigrating class, that our domestic service is supplied. It is clear that it will not be long before these home-made foreigners will far outnumber the direct immigrants, in the ranks of our domestic service. Already the children born in this country of foreign parents nearly equal those who were born abroad. Another Census will see the bal-

our households will undoubtedly be effected even earlier by the preference naturally given to them over new arrivals.

Of those domestic servants who were born in foreign countries, the Census assigns to Ireland, 145,956; to Germany, 42,866; to British America, 14,878; to England and Wales, 12,531; to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 11,287; to China and Japan, 5,420; to Scotland, 3,399; to France, 2,874; to all other countries, 7,343.

The States of the North and West, in which the Irish, as compared with the domestic servants of any other foreign nationality, are in excess, are Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California; those in which the Germans are in excess, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin; those in which the Scandinavians are in excess, Kansas and Minnesota; those in which the British Americans are in excess, Michigan and Vermont; those in which the Chinese are in excess, Nevada and Oregon. The Chinese, however, very nearly approach the Irish in California, the numbers being 4,343 against 4,434. Illinois has 3,950 Scandinavians, and 5,603 Germans, against 6,346 Irish. Michigan has 1,755 Germans, and move from foreigners. Yet, though born 1,748 Irish, against 2,456 Scandinavians. among us, our general instinctive feeling Ohio has 5,270 Germans, against 5,587 Irish. In Indiana, the Irish very nearly approach the Germans. In Maine, the British Americans nearly equal the Irish. In the remaining States, the preponderance of the foreign element first specified, is generally decided.

Considering the number of "French cooks" we have in this country, it may seem surprising that so few of our domestic servants should have been born in France. It is known, however, that French cooks differ from the cooks of other nationalities while the total number of persons of foreign in this, that they may be born anywhere, and speak English with any sort of accent. Of the real Frenchmen and Frenchwomen country. It is from the descendants of this | who have entered our domestic service, the great majority, as might be anticipated, are found in towns, obeying, even on our happy soil, the strongest instinct of their people. Thirty cities have the honor to comprise 1,630 out of the total of 2,874 domestic servants born in France. Of these, 449 are found in New York; 368 in New Orleans; and 286 in San Francisco.

Two foreign elements which are likely to ance strongly inclined to the side of the make an even greater proportionate showing former class; while their preponderance in | in the domestic service of 1880 than in that of

about colleges. It became known that SCRIBNER would publish a series of descriptive articles on American Colleges, and forthwith the rush commenced. Nearly every college in the United States was seized with a wild desire to be described in the magazine. There is nothing surprising in this, for it is as much advantage to a college to go through SCRIBNER, as for a boy to go through college. And so they came, colleges of mature age, colleges started yesterday; colleges in jacket and trousers, and colleges with long white hair and tottering on their canes. Colleges in the cradle came as well as the strong and vigorous fellows, -base ball colleges and medical colleges; colleges where they put faith in paper boats, and colleges where they believe in paper books. Before this grand rush, no one had any idea there were so many colleges, and so many good ones, too.

Of course SCRIBNER cannot accommodate them all—
it would take years and years to do them justice. But
let us hope that those that are not chosen will look at
the matter good-humoredly, that SCRIBNER will be
happy with those it takes, and that the colleges selected

will go home whistling.

WHO WAS ST. NICHOLAS?

This often-asked question is to be thoroughly answered when the Saint's illustrious namesake, of the magazine world, comes out with its December number. Not only are the festivities of St. Nicholas' day, the 6th of December, to be described, but a lovely story will be given in which a young German student finds a wonderful gift from the Saint in his shoe. The illustration to this story is said to be exquisite.

THE AUTHORS WAKING UP.

The authors of both England and America seem to be waking up to a sense of the injustice of their position. The lack of international copyright, and the limit as to time with regard to their ordinary copyrights, are both protested against. Dr. Holland has an article on this subject in SCRIBNER for December, in which he says, that if all the receipts from the copyright of accepted American authors should be put together, and all the authors were compelled to live from it, they would not live; they would starve.

A GOOD REPLY.

We find the following question and answer in a recent number of *The Christian Union*, in the column devoted to correspondents: "Is St. Nicholas a magazine that you would recommend for a boy of 13, or is it mostly for young children?"

or is it mostly for young children?"
"It is a delightful magazine for all children between

five and eighty-seven."

ST. NICHOLAS, as might have been expected, has had an entirely fresh picture of Hans Andersen made, a portrait that has received the highest praise from his personal friends, and that is likely to be adopted henceforth as the standard engraved likeness of the beloved old poet. A fine biographical article by Hjalmar Hjorth Bjornsen, Andersen's personal friend, is to accompany the picture.

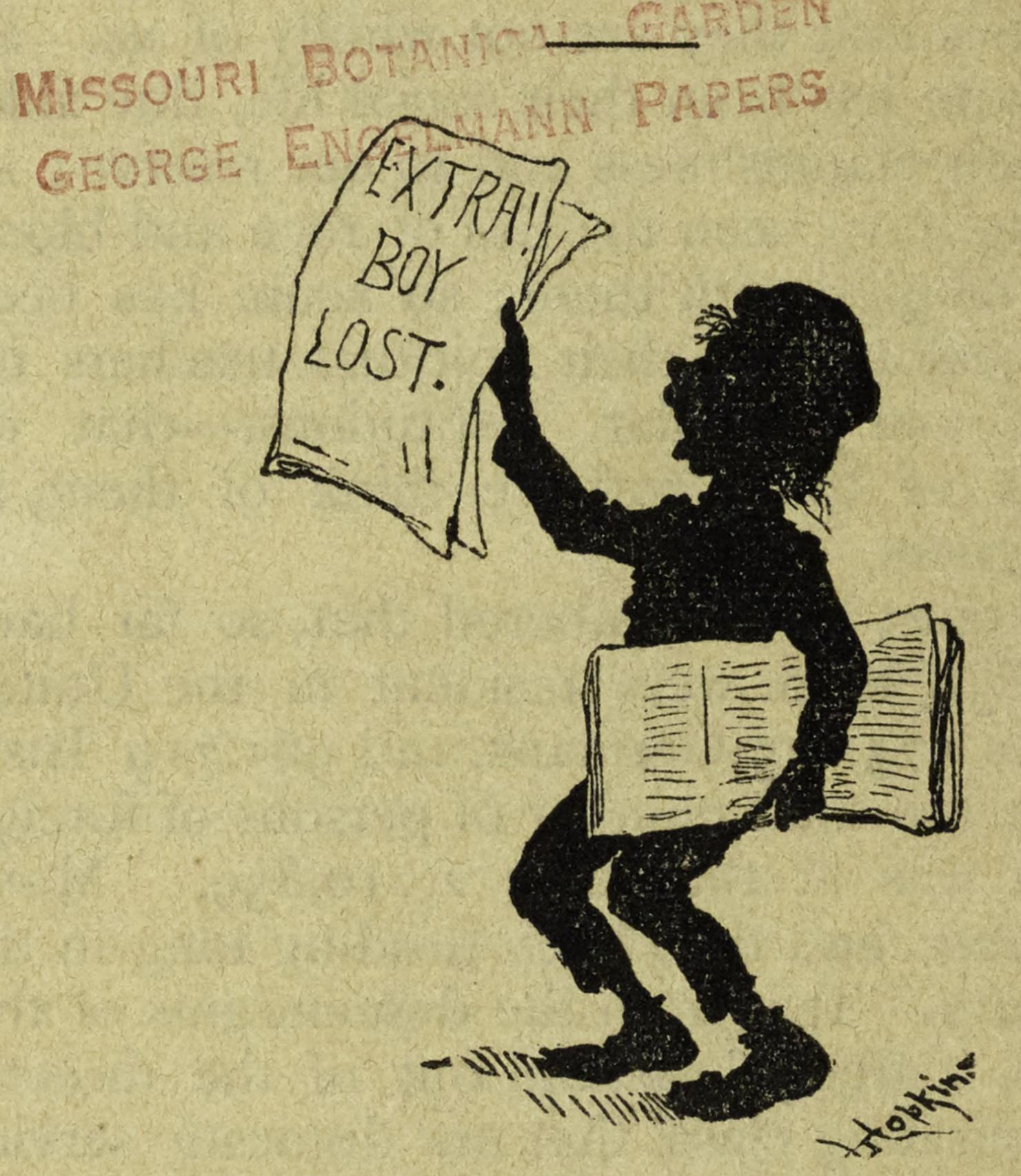
EDITORS will take a grim satisfaction in reprinting from the "Bric-à-Brac" department of SCRIBNER for December, the verses, "A Constant Reader," written by some aggrieved member of the guild, and describing that pest of editors, the bore.

"GABRIEL CONROY." BY BRET HARTE.

The Post, Boston, Mass., says of "Gabriel Conroy:" "Mr. Harte has builded his foundations broadly and grandly * * with materials of mountain and stream, cliff and avalanche. The resources of that picturesque nature with which he is so familiar and which he has used so skillfully before, he has now harnessed to his muse, and with this imposing literary equipment he drives gallantly into notice. With reference to the American ideal, it is too early to say how near this will come to being the American novel, but if the opening chapters foreshadow fairly those that are to succeed, it will stand almost unrivaled in American fiction, and quite unrivaled as the representative of that fresh and spontaneous literary culture that has acquired unwonted strength and freedom from contemplation of nature's grandeur in the far West. It is a serial that will make every new number of SCRIBNER's eagerly sought for, if it had nothing else to recommend it."

The New-York Evening Mail says of "Gabriel Conroy:" "The narrative is in Mr. Harte's most vigorous vein; a vivid piece of word-painting, and intensely interesting, while with the skill of a true artist he saves us from disgust by suggesting, rather than describing, the most horrible part of the story."

The Post, Hartford, Conn., says of "Gabriel Conroy:" "The opening pages are full of dramatic interest, and hold the reader's attention as if by a spell of magic force. There is a gracious promise in those first chapters, the prophecy in fact of splendid achievements. One thing is certain, and that is that no American novelist is equal to Bret Harte in the field which he has selected for his story. So far as he has gone, we confess to a rare delight in perusing him."



A REWARD IS OFFERED.

[From Grandma's Nap, in St. Nicholas.]

The Herald, Cleveland, says: "Gabriel Conroy,' of which seven chapters appear in the November number, bids fair to be by far the best work of Bret Harte. It opens in California, as might have been expected, and the chapters given are full of dramatic power and tragic interest, while the grim humor which is never absent from Bret Harte's works, lightens the picture in places and makes the shadows deeper by contrast."



